

— (36,3) min dist=20    - - - (48,3) min dist=27  
 - . - (36,2) min dist=20    . . . (48,2) min dist=27

Author	Year	Country	Sample Size	Study Design	Findings
Wang et al.	2010	China	1,000	Case-control	Increased risk of lung cancer with high alcohol intake.
Li et al.	2011	China	1,200	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of liver cancer.
Zhang et al.	2012	China	1,500	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of stomach cancer.
Chen et al.	2013	China	1,800	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of esophageal cancer.
Qin et al.	2014	China	2,000	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of colorectal cancer.
Wu et al.	2015	China	2,200	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of pancreatic cancer.
Xu et al.	2016	China	2,500	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of bladder cancer.
Yang et al.	2017	China	2,800	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of prostate cancer.
Wang et al.	2018	China	3,000	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of breast cancer.
Li et al.	2019	China	3,200	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of ovarian cancer.
Zhang et al.	2020	China	3,500	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of uterine cancer.
Chen et al.	2021	China	3,800	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of cervical cancer.
Qin et al.	2022	China	4,000	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of vaginal cancer.
Wu et al.	2023	China	4,200	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of penile cancer.
Xu et al.	2024	China	4,500	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of testicular cancer.
Yang et al.	2025	China	4,800	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of thyroid cancer.

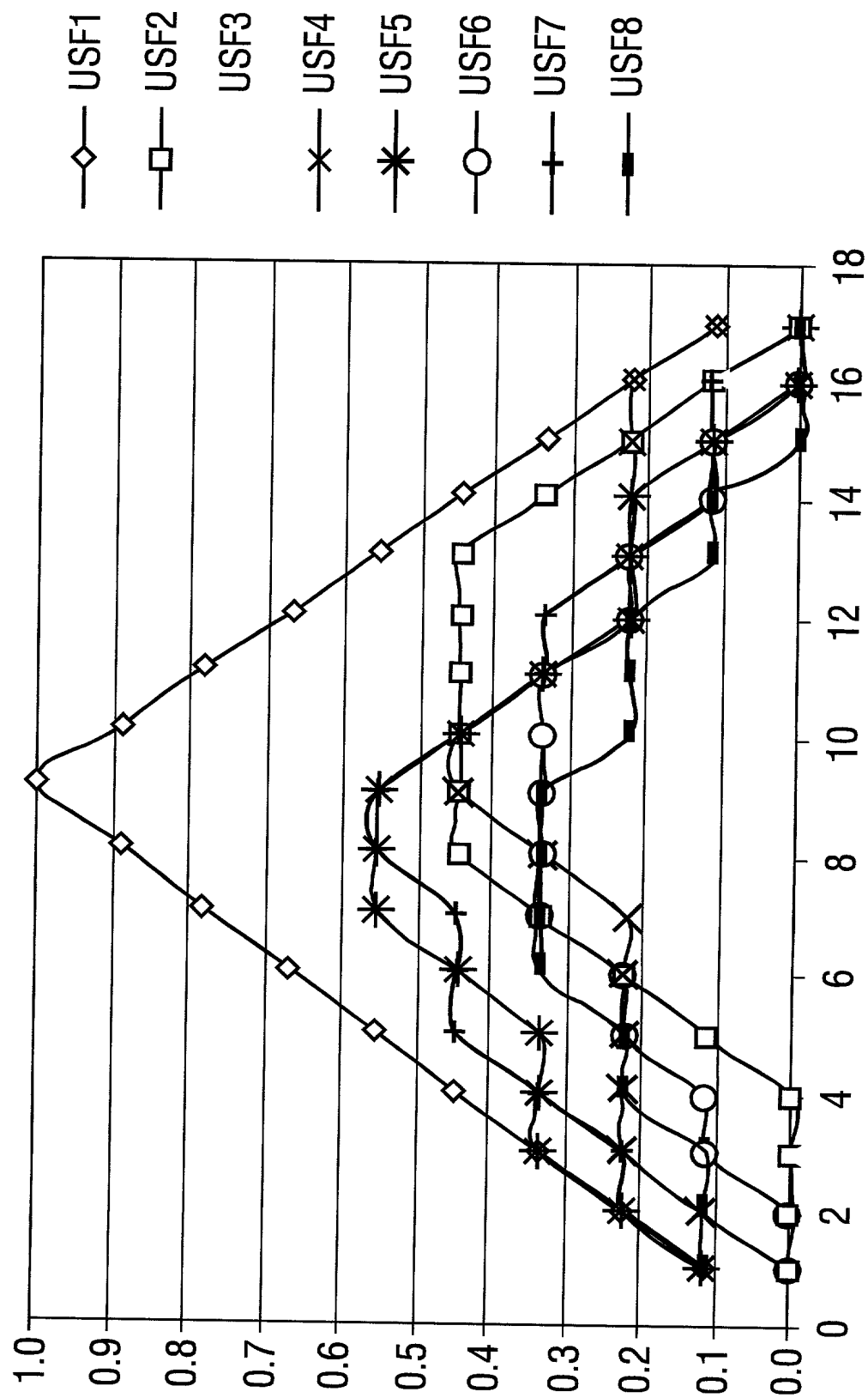
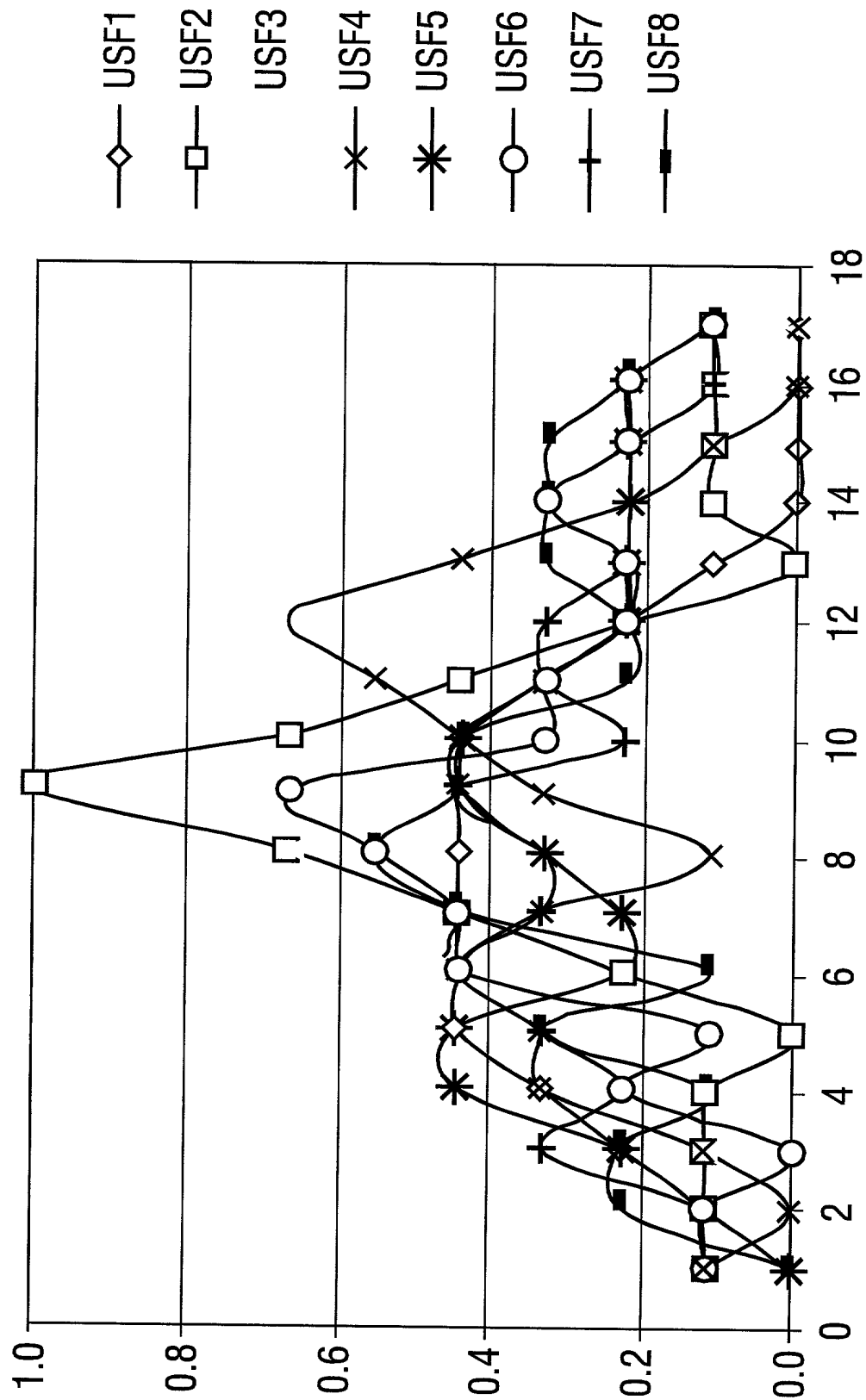


FIG. 3b



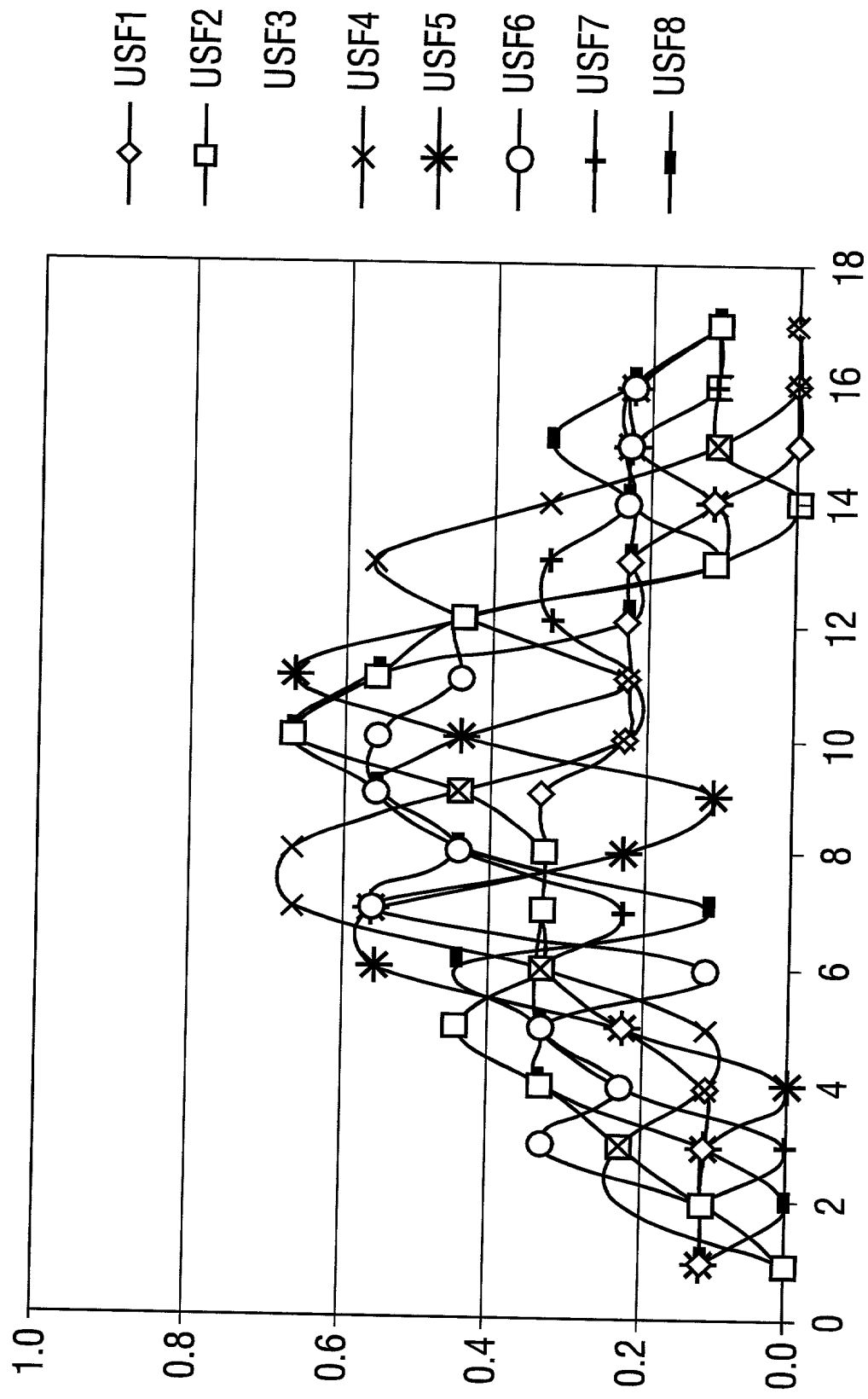
[illegible]

FIG. 4

